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PER ANNUM, SPECIES, IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, No. 33. Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL

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TERMS.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

FROM THE PALATIUM OF VIRGINIA.
Lexington, Va. August 23, 1826.

The Honorable HENRY CLAY.
Sir—At a meeting of a respectable number of the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, convened in the Court House on the 22d inst., it was unanimously determined to greet your arrival amongst them by some public demonstration of the respect which they in common with a great portion of the community feel towards one of their most distinguished fellow citizens. It was therefore unanimously resolved, as the most eligible means of manifesting their feelings, to request the honor of your presence at a Public Dinner to be given at the Tavern of Mr. James Frazer, in the town of Lexington on Wednesday the 30th inst.

In pursuance of the above measures, we as a committee, have been appointed to communicate their resolutions and solicit a compliance with their invitation. In performing this agreeable duty, we cannot but express our admiration of the uniform course which during a long political career, you have pursued with so much honor to yourself and country. Although the detractions of envy, and the violence of party feeling, have endeavored to blast your fair reputation, and destroy the confidence reposed in you by the citizens of the United States, we rejoice to inform you, that the people of the western part of that state which claims you as one of her most gifted sons, still retain the same high feeling of respect, which they have always manifested in spite of the malediction and bickerings of disappointed editors and interested politicians. We cannot close our communication without lauding you as one of the most distinguished advocates of that system of internal improvement which has already proved so beneficial to our country, and which at no distant period will make even these desert mountains to blossom as the rose.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves yours with esteem,
J. G. MCLEACHAN,
JAMES M'LAUGHLIN,
J. F. CALDWELL,
JOHN BEIRNE,
JOHN A. NORTH,
HENRY ERSKINE.

White Sulphur Springs, August 24, 1826.

Gentlemen—I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in behalf of a respectable number of the Citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, to a public dinner at Mr. Frazer's Tavern, on Wednesday next, which they have the goodness to propose, in consequence of my arrival amongst them, as a manifestation of their respect. Such a complement was most unexpected by me, on a journey to Washington, by this route, recommended to my choice by the pure air of a mountain region, and justly famed mineral water; a short use of which I hoped might contribute to the perfect re-establishment of my health. The gratification which I derive from this demonstration of kindness and confidence springs, in no small degree, from the consideration that it is the spontaneous testimony of those with whom I share a common origin, in a venerated State, endeared to me by an early tie of respect and affection, which no circumstance can ever dissolve. In communicating to that portion of the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, who have been pleased thus to favor me, by their distinguished notice, my acceptance of their hospitable invitation, I pray you to add my profound acknowledgments. And of the friendly and flattering manner in which you have conveyed it, and for the generous sympathy, characteristic of Virginia, which you are so obliging as to express, on account of the detractions of which I have been the selected object, and the meditated victim, be assured that I shall all ways retain a lively and grateful remembrance.

I am, gentlemen, with great esteem and regard, faithfully your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. McLeachan, North, M'Laughlin, Caldwell, Beirne and Erskine, &c.

On the thirtieth ult. agreeable to arrangement, upwards of seventy gentlemen sat down to a most splendid, and excellent dinner, (James Caldwell of the White Sulphur Springs, acted as president, and Col. M'Laughlin, Cyrus Cary and J. A. North as Vice Presidents,) prepared by James Frazer in his best style, and to which the company did ample justice. On the cloth being removed, the following toasts, selected by the committee, were drunk.

1st. The Constitution of the United States.
2nd. The memory of George Washington.
3rd. The memory of Franklin.

4th. Jefferson and Adams, the mortal men have terminated their brilliant career, their remains have been consigned to the silent tomb, but their name will never cease to be cherished with reverential respect by every friend of liberty and independence throughout the civilized world.

5th. George Mason, a patriot and politician of the first order.

6th. The President of the United States, liberal and patriotic, every envious attempt to slander his well earned reputation increases our confidence in him.

7th. Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay, the statesman, orator, patriot and philanthropist, his splendid talents shed lustre on his native state, his eloquence is an ornament to his country.

When this toast was drunk, our guest arose and addressed the company in a very emphatic and eloquent manner. This speech we will notice more fully in our next.

8th. Our country, she is now prosperous and happy; in reply to those who advise her to change her rulers, we would remind them of the epitaph, "I was well, would be better, and here I am."

9th. The present administration—Let them like Washington serve their country and never doubt her justice.

10th. The Navy of the United States, in equal combat successful and invincible, its gradual increase, the best policy of the nation.

11th. The Army of the United States, sufficient to answer the exigencies of the country.
12th. Let not party feeling divide us, be our motto; Union, Liberty and Independence.
13th. The University of Virginia—may she be as celebrated for the talents and acquisitions of her alumni, as she is at present for the beauty and magnificence of her buildings.

The following volunteer toasts were then drunk:

James Caldwell. Mr. Madison, our safe guide for the construction of the constitution.

James M'Laughlin. The Virginia Legislature, may they never count on dollars and cents in the improvement of their state.

Cyrus Cary. The truly virtuous patriot and wise statesman—He who sacrifices party spirit, in uncompromising times for the peace, safety and happiness of his country.

John A. North. The memory of Alexander Hamilton, the true patriot and distinguished statesman.

G. W. Stribling. Henry Clay, if as has been said, a good man only can be an orator, we have had abundant evidence of the falsity of the foul accusation of his enemies.

J. F. Caldwell. The Congress of Panama, and the Congress of European "legitimists," the first projected by the genius of Patriotism, has for its object the emancipation of man; the latter conceived by the spirit of despotism, attempts to make still stronger the chains which hold Europe in bondage; by their acts we must judge them.

Wm. Cary. Virginia materials and Kentucky workmanship: Let Browne the Artist, his genius display, in moulding from plaster the busts of our sages; Dame Kentucky has made from Virginia Clay, a statesman whose fame shall outlive future ages.

M. H. Goshen. Our early and constant friend, Lafayette, the pride of liberty, plucked from the soil of despotism.

G. P. Flanagan. Freedom's cause; may that noble philanthropic soul which so freely sympathizes with the oppressed, be gratified in all such good wishes.

R. H. Henry. The constitution of the United States; neither extensible nor compressible, in the hands of wise and virtuous republicans.

H. Erskine. The South American states; they have seen and conquered under the propitious banner of liberty, and have imitated gloriously the example of the north.

S. W. Blain. Gen. R. Taylor of Norfolk; a notable example of merit unrewarded.

Wm. R. Woods. De Wit Clinton; the projector and able prosecutor of Internal Improvement, may his talents meet with a just reward.

Wm. E. Dougherty. General Andrew Jackson; the distinguished hero of Orleans, a country's gratitude will not let him escape our memories.

Wm. D. Alexander. William H. Crawford and Andrew Jackson; among the brilliant luminaries which crowd the political galaxy of the present age, they stand pre-eminently conspicuous, the light of their example will never be extinguished so long as freedom of thought is tolerated, or popular supremacy acknowledged.

John Simpkins. Our Guest; a sage statesman in the councils of our Nation, a prop to the Internal Improvement of our country; may we when human nature shall have misguided him in any part of his political road, be rallied by the pleasing recollection of his past services, to pick the political flint of his error, and try him again.

R. Stevenson. Washington and Bolivar; may the civil and religious liberties of man, extend their influence over all the countries that will hear the names of these Patriots.

John Beirne. The memory of Lord Byron; in him were blended the poet, hero, and philanthropist; although his merit in other respects were much less than it is, his exertions in behalf of suffering Greece would alone entitle him to the respect and admiration of the world, and perpetuate his name to the latest generations.

R. Hunt of Halifax. Our revolutionary fathers; may their souls be, to the latest posterity in their own image, bone of their bone, and the exact identity of their spirit.

Curtis Alderson. The love of liberty; may it animate us to do right, in spite of party bickerings.

Thomas P. Atkinson of Halifax. Our distinguished Guest; we too him as the able defender of the rights of man, and the advocate of free principles throughout the world; let his exertions in the cause of South America and Grecian independence speak his praise.

H. W. Conway, delegate from Arkansas, an invited guest. Virginia hospitality.

Elisha Betts, of Halifax. Roads and canals; let us have them, but not at the sacrifice of principle or violation of the constitution.

J. G. McLeachan. The memory of Isaac Shelby; a revolutionary patriot, a hero of Kings Mountain, and the first Governor of Kentucky.

R. Stevens. The Spirit of seventy-six; a spirit which needs no amendment.

James P. Price. Arkansas and Florida, may they be speedily admitted into the union.

Francis Liddington. John Q. Adams; the only son of the six Presidents, may he succeed in the next four mile heats.

J. F. Caldwell. John Q. Adams; he has recommended the advancement of Literature, and the promotion of Science, a measure dangerous to tyrants only.

John S. Wilson. Wm. H. Crawford; all the duties that were assigned him, he faithfully performed with honor to himself, and credit to his country.

Some of the Volunteers were not attended with names, and others we believe, were mislaid, which must be our excuse for their not being in this list. The company then retired in the greatest harmony, much pleased.

Mr. John Harbaugh, of Frederick county Md. in a note to the Editor of the Examiner states that on the 22 ult. his daughter was bitten on the ankle by a copper-head snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of the rattlesnake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away, the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy.

An Italian chemist has discovered that the green color contains the principle of the magnet, and that this color suffices to render a steel needle magnetic. To produce this effect, he decomposes a ray of light by means of a prism, and exposes a steel needle for some time to the action of the green ray; the needle soon becomes magnetic. This experiment has just been repeated with success, at Ghent.



AGRICULTURAL.

THE PEACH.

We believe it generally admitted that the peach is one of the best fruits that our country produces.—In former years the peach was produced in great plenty in some of the northern states, and it is but a few years since that our markets were plentifully supplied and in great variety, by those raised in the vicinity of this city.—From some cause most of the trees in this part of the country have perished; and for some time past we have been indebted for a supply of peaches to Pennsylvania and Maryland.

It appears from an article in a southern paper, that the preservation of the Peach Tree has excited the attention of the Agriculturists, and caused an enquiry into the nature of the tree, and the manner in which it should be treated in order to preserve it. Three causes of its destruction are set forth: the first is the fly—secondly the breaking of the limbs, which causes it to decay—and thirdly the wounds it receives by the bursting of the bark from severe frosts in winter, and the injury of insects.

The most general cause of decay is attributed to a worm which originates from a large fly resembling a common wasp. This fly is said to perforate the bark generally near the surface of the earth, where it is soft, and deposits its egg, which is done from the middle of July, through August and September.

In August the worms assume the chrysalis state, and in 8 or 10 days are transformed into flies, when they deposit their eggs; and in this way a round of transformation is kept up to prey upon the tree. It is in the worst state that the mischief is done; the animal feeding upon the soft inner bark, the circulation of the sap is in consequence destroyed, and the tree dies.—Gum issuing out of the tree near the surface of the ground is said to be a sure sign that there are worms under the bark.

Dr. Tilton of Delaware, says the Peach tree should always be planted shallow, with the soil raised about it—he recommends Forsyth's method of heading down the tree a year or two after planting and recommends tilling the ground in orchards for some years after setting them out to insure their rapid growth. Among the causes of the death of the Peach tree, he mentions a little beetle called curculio, about the size of a pea bug, which punctures the fruit and causes it to fall off before it is ripe. He recommends that hogs should be suffered to run at large in orchards, who eat all the fruit in their embryo state. The practice he has pursued is to draw the dirt from the root of the tree in the fall, and pour boiling water on the root, and in the spring to return the earth to the tree in the form of a hill.—This practice destroys the wasplike insect which perforates the bark near the surface. Richard Peters of Pennsylvania, states that the worm which is deposited by the wasp in the soft bark near the ground is the most common destroyer of the peach tree. He says that after July the wasp ceases to pierce the bark and make its deposits. In August or September he removes the earth a few inches around the tree and pours a quantity of boiling soap suds or hot water, beginning about a foot above the ground, which kills the egg or worm lodged in the tender bark. He also bares his trees at the roots, and exposes them to the winter, a practice which he has followed twelve or fourteen years, and although he has lost several in this way still prefers it to any other treatment. When trees become sickly they are taken up to prevent them affecting healthy ones near them by some morbid effluvia. Wm. Cox, of Burlington, New Jersey, searches his trees at the root, the last of July and September, and on the first of October, opens the earth around the roots so as to leave a small basin which the ice and snow fill up in winter and, effectually kill the worms. He recommends close pruning in the peach tree. John H. Coke of Virginia, states that he has successfully used tobacco in the preservation of his peach trees. From four to six leaves is sufficient for a tree, which is bound round the body of the tree just at the surface of the earth, enclosing the part where the fly makes its deposit. The precaution must be taken before hatching and should not be postponed later than the first of July. He also recommends the use of tobacco stalks to be thrown around the roots of the fruit trees.

If the above remedies should save a single tree of so fine a fruit as the peach, we shall be amply paid for our trouble in condensing this article.

N. Y. Advocate.

From the New York Patron of Industry.

WHITEWASHING FRUIT TREES.

This practice, which contributes so essentially to the rapid growth and health of fruit trees, is little known among our farmers. If on setting out an orchard of 200 trees, one half of them be whitewashed every spring in the month of April, those that are thus treated will be in fine bearing condition two or three years sooner than the rest of the orchard, and will be in the course of four years at least twice as large and much more thrifty; the bark or epidermis will retain the fine smooth appearance of a fine nursery tree, and furnish no retreat for caterpillars, or other destructive insects. I have witnessed the success of this experiment on several orchards, within the last fourteen years; and I have no hesitation in saying, that it not only contributes greatly to the growth of the tree but that the quantity and perfection of the fruit is much improved.

The coat of lime or whitewash put on the trunk of the tree, should be about the same kind as that of the common sort of whitewash; no salt should be used.

The astonishing effect of treating trees in this way will not be surprising to those who are acquainted with the rationale of its operation. Carbon is the principal constituent of wood, and it is essential to the growth of trees. The carbonic acid of the atmosphere combines with the quick time of the whitewash, and forms the carbonate of lime, and is brought in contact with the bark of the tree, by which it is decomposed; the carbon furnishes food for the tree, whilst the oxygen of the carbonic acid is set at liberty in the gaseous form.

As soon as the carbonate of lime is, by this process, decomposed, a fresh dose of carbonate of lime is regenerated, and this acts as a constant conducting medium for the supply of carbon to the tree.

J. B. Q.

PROPOSALS.

For the publication of an elementary book, designed for the use of children, from the age of five to thirteen, in the acquisition of the French Language, introduced under the following title:

The Elementary Book for Learning the French Language, adapted to the capacity of children and youth, translated from the German of Seiden-tucker, prepared by notes and reading examples to facilitate a correct pronunciation.

This work has been, and is approved, and recommended by Mr. Pall, Professor at the Female Academy; Dr. Lindsey, President of Cumberland College; Mr. Revere, Professor of Modern Languages at said College. Pursuant with this, the translator begs leave to remark, that whilst she is urged to said publication as a means whereby to free herself and family from pecuniary embarrassment, she is no less so from the hope of rendering herself useful, in being the medium of extending a general knowledge of the French language throughout the United States; for, be it well understood, that this elementary book is intended, and consequently calculated to facilitate the study of the French language in all elementary schools indiscriminately—as nothing can be really useful, without it is general.

This work will be printed on good paper and large type, and be delivered to each subscriber at \$2 per copy in boards, circumstances requiring that half of the subscription price should be paid in advance. A subscription paper is left at Messrs. Robertson & Elliott's Bookstore, where persons so disposed are politely requested to enter their respective names.

It will be allowed me, respectfully to solicit those subscribers who have not as yet complied with the condition mentioned in the prospectus, kindly to do so by sending the half amount of said subscription either to Judge Campbell's Office, or to Messrs. Robertson & Elliott's Bookstore.

I know this to be an unusual request, but I am necessitated to make it. The work I am about publishing cannot, for want of accurate types, be printed here, nor can it be done nearer than Cincinnati, where I must be present to superintend the correction. This creates many expenses that would have been avoided, could the work have been printed in this place. Again I must leave something for the support of my three children during my absence. All this I could not meet, were it not for the hopes of adding considerably to the subscription, in passing through Louisville, Bardonia, Lexington, &c. And a last cause why I beg that an advance will be made, is, that I am a private man, but when the public is called upon, and that too in an unusual way, it is my opinion that the *subsidio* should be understood. A few months ago, being unexpectedly exposed to the extremity of want, I got a loan of \$65 from a physician at ———, (out of delicacy I will omit the name of the person and place,) and left in his hands, as a sacred deposit, a valuable number of articles belonging to my wardrobe—articles not only valuable in themselves, but rendered still more so in their being mostly gifts from my deceased father. All I have of value, I did leave in this gentleman's hands, thinking it was safer with him than with myself. On my arrival at Nashville, I wrote to him, b'gging him to take every possible care of my property, and that I had every reason to believe that I could pay him before the year was out. To all this I have received no answer; but my trunk has been broken open, emptied of its valuable contents, replaced by a few loose things of no value, and sent to me without a single written word or any other notice whatsoever. To pay this man, and demand my property, is the last cause that urges me to wish an advance on the subscription. To see my daughter, who now has no other protection but myself, deprived of what would be to her a little fortune, to see myself deprived of things that were dear to me on account of the fond recollections they helped to nourish, is sore to my heart. This instance of an absolute want of generosity and good faith, and that in one from whose standing I had a right to expect the practice of all those principles that are honorable in man; this instance, I say, stands alone—and well indeed, for the afflicted, that it does. A late author, to try the disposition of the people of the United States, took the trouble one morning to go about the city of New York, here and there asking some of the plain people, the way to such or such a place. Without purpose seeking it, I have had a better opportunity than this lady to discover, that in the United States, as in all other places, he who seeks politeness or friendship by endeavoring to deserve either, will most assuredly find both. Of the truth of this, I have a signal example in myself. I came here without any recommendations, being wholly unknown; or if known, it has only been surrounded by circumstances most likely to excite doubts, still my apparent wish to get along creditably has met with every encouragement. I have experienced general kindness; nay, in many instances I have found a sympathy in some of the ladies of this place, that might well warrant the supposition of a long standing friendship, and not to have been merely the effect of humanity towards a stranger. In the collecting of subscriptions, few of those at whose house I have applied, have refused me—and from all I have experienced the most gratifying good will. May, therefore, the citizens of Nashville accept my most grateful thanks, mixed with the hope, that I may ever act so as to merit their confidence and esteem.

BARBARA O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS.
Nashville, June 1826.

RACING.

THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on the 2d Wednesday in October next, being the 11th of the month. The Columbia turf will be in fine order, the proprietor having been at great expense and care, in order to render it safe and easy for the performance of running horses. Gentlemen from a distance can be furnished with every convenience necessary for themselves and horses in the town of Columbia previous to the days of racing.

E. M. WAGGENER, Sec'y.

August 23, 1826—35

The Editors of the Commentator, and Louisville Advertiser will insert the above in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Secretary by the 11th day of Oct.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, September 7th 1826.—The following ordinance was proposed and passed, to wit:

BE IT ORDAINED, that any citizen of Lexington, who shall have a stove pipe, passing out through the wooden part of any building in town, shall cause the said pipe to pass through a sheet of iron or tin or surrounded with brick, so as to leave two inches all round between the pipe and the wood; and that the pipe shall extend two feet from the outer part of the building.

Be it further ordained, that any person transgressing the foregoing ordinance shall be fined five dollars per day to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace.

A copy att. H. BODLEY, c l t l

Sept 15 1826.—27—2

VERSAILES FEMALE ACADEMY.

WE the undersigned, having attended the examination of the pupils of this interesting institution, and having been particularly called on to Judge of their different exercises, feel it a duty we owe to its preceptress, as well as to all persons interested in the education of daughters, to express our most unqualified approbation of their performance. The entire comprehension of the elementary studies, seems here to be made a desideratum; and the proficiency of those in the higher branches from whose age or former opportunities, much development of mind could be expected, excited in many cases, our surprise and admiration. The Grammar was not only thoroughly and accurately memorized; but the parsing, transposition of sentences and definition of words, were always accurate, and frequently elegant. The ease and facility with which questions in Arithmetic, difficult and even abstruse, were obeyed by many of the young ladies, (but for the amelioration of their condition, and the consequent dissipation of prejudice on this interesting subject) would have been thought an acquisition, to which their sex was incapable of obtaining. Those who read by a distinct articulation, judicious tone, accurate pronunciation, and sweet voice, did themselves, and those who had instructed them, much credit. With the performances of some of them in Geography, and particularly with the maps, exhibited as specimens of their construction and drawing, we were much pleased. Eight on the Globes, with the Roman and English history, by the classes who had attended to those branches, seemed to be well understood. Several dialogues, and addresses, by the young ladies, were received by the audience with much applause. Were it not indecorous, we would gladly designate some, who in this branch, we think distinguished themselves particularly. The specimens of Music, Drawing &c., which we heard and saw, so far as we are capable of judging, do honour to themselves, as well as to Miss Collins, who superintended these branches. The representation of *Evening* was unusually fine. This institution, after an experience of several years, has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends. It is patronized by most of the adjacent counties, and has pupils from several of the states and territories. We think its local situation, as well as the moral improvement obtained here important. Versailles, possessing excellent water, is one of the most healthy and salubrious places in Kentucky, and may be considered the *Montpelier* of the Western country, and believing as we do, that all the solid, and most of the ornamental branches of female education are as well taught here, as at any place west of the mountains, we do not hesitate to recommend it to all parents, and particularly to those whose daughters possess morbid and delicate constitutions.

E. G. M'GINNIS,
CHARLES O'HARA.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully

tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.

April 6, 1826—14—6

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerk's office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject how ever, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 28th of July 1821, which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on Hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is \$296 dollars with interest from the 23d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next August 18—33ds

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Hightower, and for many years occupied by them as a Tavern.

They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said tavern; having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is of brick and in every way fitted for the tavern or livery stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots, which have no buildings on them, well suited and situated for garden or pasturing. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless; any person wishing to be informed, as to the extent, title &c. of said property, can be further satisfied by application to H. Willis living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER and
JOSEPH WALLACE.

56—6*

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.
WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Since our last Summary, we have had no arrivals from Europe bringing us any later information than is already in the possession of our readers. At the last dates, the distress of the manufacturers in Great Britain was still on the increase, and menaced a more serious termination than had been feared. Some political demagogues had made their appearance at Manchester, and attempted to impress on the suffering and unemployed manufacturers the necessity of taking up arms, with a view to relieve their distresses, and better their situation by the agency of force. The people were in some measure disposed to accede to the proposition, since their situation appeared to be little better than a choice of deaths. A resort to violence, however, could only increase the aggregate of suffering; the prompt and active interference of the military would be adequate to the suppression of any popular excitement, unless that excitement should be simultaneous and general throughout the country. But the fears of rioting men, and the attention of the Government itself, have been awakened by a different and deeper view of the evil. Individual bounty has performed its duty, and a subscription list has appeared in the London papers, approaching in amount towards a million of dollars; but this has been found inadequate even to give an effective temporary relief: it is but holding out a solitary crumb to a whole family in the very extremity of starvation. The ministers, therefore, have discontinued these subscriptions, and expressed their intention to adopt measures of greater efficiency, and a more extensive operation. What these measures are to be, we know not: but aware, as we are, that the real source of the evil is the magnitude of the public debt, the payment of the more interest of which imposes on the public of Great Britain (but little exceeding our own country in numbers) a taxation amounting to more than double our entire revenue, we presume that the remedy intended to must imply the reduction or partial extinguishment of that debt. As the debt now stands, there is no earthly prospect of its liquidation: the amount of its interest alone, added to the ordinary expenditures of the government, constitute an annual aggregate which all the industry of the people, and all the energy of the government, cannot raise, in these times of severe prostration. How the liquidation or diminution of this debt is to be effected, is a question of deep moment and of great difficulty. A few years ago, before the pressure of public distress had reached its present magnitude, the debt might have been put in a train of liquidation; by sinking all that part of it which is due to individuals, unconnected with commercial speculations, in life annuities, by which means a certain amount would have been extinguished every year, and the whole of that portion with the present generation. But the country is not now in a state to bear the additional burden which that plan, would, for a time, throw upon it; and we know of no system of reduction which can now be resorted to, except that which a Liverpool editor has proposed, viz. an appropriation of the public property, the Crown Lands, and the enormous revenues of the Church, and of Corporations. "We may equivocate (says the Editor) as much as we please, we may adopt one expedient after another, but we cannot disguise the fact, the Government is insolvent, and, like individual insolvents, we must make a composition with the public creditor, wipe off our old debts, repent our former follies, and start again on equal terms with other countries in the race of national prosperity."

This is indeed a melancholy admission on the part of Great Britain. It is indeed the thousand and first repetition of the assertion, but it now comes to us with the assent and admission of the Government itself—private subscriptions can no longer avail, but "a more extensive and efficient measure" must be adopted. This measure must partake of the character of a compromise with the public creditor, and that compromise will be grounded on the fact of national insolvency.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The London Sunday Times of July 23, says, "We hear that a great discussion has broken out in the Cabinet between Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning; the first recommending the immediate relief of the manufacturing districts by pecuniary aid; the latter insisting on the pernicious nature of the precedent. A dissolution of the ministry is talked of as the probable result."

Most of the persons arrested at St. Petersburg, appeared to have made sufficient atonement for their fault, by the imprisonment they had already suffered, many of them appearing in public at perfect liberty.

At Constantinople, in order to keep the people in the favourable temper they had previously manifested, the Sultan had caused the price of provisions to be reduced one half, accusing the Janissaries of having made them dear.

Letters from Smyrna of the 22d June, state several ships, come from the Dardanelles, saw thousands of dead bodies floating in the sea of Marmora, supposed to have been cast in, in consequence of the revolt of the Janissaries.

In an account from Madrid of the 10th July, the King of Spain was said to have shown marked displeasure on receiving the intelligence of the course about to be pursued by the Emperor Don Pedro, with regard to Portugal. All the Ambassadors were invited to the palace; and told that a deadly blow had been aimed at the King and Royal family of Spain, by the constitution conferred on Portugal. He feared the Liberal party in Spain might attempt similar schemes, and even suggested, according to one account, that the European powers ought not to acknowledge the existence of any such Government in Portugal; adding, that for his own part, he protested most solemnly against every step of the proceedings. The King kept the palace in confusion throughout that day, and on the next a Council was assembled, during which the Police Minister opposed the suspension of the King's intended journey, and is reported to have said that he would answer for the safety of Madrid with his head.

New York, Sept. 5.—By the packet ship Robert Wilson, Captain Arnold, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th of July. The Robert Wilson left Liverpool on Sunday the 30th.

The British revenue appears to be fallen off at the rate of 600,000 pounds per quarter or 2,400,000 pounds per annum; no promise of improvement. The Times of the 27th, says, if there are parasites base enough to flatter the community, when it ought to be admonished, and to cry out all's well, when the ship is almost on its beam ends, we are of a different kind of Englishmen. If a broad and decisive scale of retrenchment is not adopted, the credit and honor of this much enduring and long-suffering nation will be brought to a speedy catastrophe.

No change for the better appears to have taken place in the situation of the manufacturing and laboring classes.

The Glasgow Courier remarks that the wheat was unusually good. The oat crop was every where deficient in straw, and that there could be little doubt that the straw for foreign oats would soon be opened.

There is a slight improvement in the English funds. In the foreign market there is also some improvement.

The Colombian Privateer and her two prizes,

which had been detained at Gibraltar, have been released.

The Liverpool Courier of the 26th says, "the accounts from different parts of our country, and from many more of the more distant manufacturing parts of Great Britain, continue to be of a very painful description; and, what has added to the alarm is, that in Manchester, Stockport, and some other places, meetings have been called by some desperate and atrocious wretches, in order to inflame the suffering population, and urge them to deeds of blood. It is, however, but justice to the great body of unemployed workmen to state, that little impression appears to have been made by these inflammatory harangues, and the more secret means which, no doubt, have been resorted to, to produce riot, in order that a few unprincipled incendiaries may profit by it, and plunder their neighbors."

The Dublin Morning Post says, that all the apprehensions for the safety of the potatoe crops have vanished in that country.

The king of England has given a further donation of one thousand pounds to the Springfield weavers.

The ballot and enrolment of the local militia had been suspended for one year.

A serious riot had taken place at Dunfries in consequence of a meal monger taking the advantage of an inadequate supply, and attempting to advance the price of meal 2d. per stone. He barely escaped with life.

The cotton receivers of Belfast forwarded a memorial to the government, praying ministers to take their state into consideration, and grant them an opportunity of emigrating, before the inclemency of winter adds to their sufferings.

The accounts of the markets at Manchester on the 25th are more favorable than for two months preceding. There was more business doing in goods and at better prices. The market was, however, by no means brisk. All the letters say that "there appeared a favorable change." The accounts from Liverpool are quite the reverse—Globe.

LONDON, July 27, half-past 7.—It was determined yesterday by the committee of the treasury at the bank, that it was expedient to establish a branch bank at Manchester, and their resolutions were submitted to-day to the general body of directors, who we understand, have sanctioned, as they usually do, a measure submitted to them by the senior members of the court.

Business is still conducted on a very limited scale. Three per cents, 77; do red, 73 3-4; do for acc. 77 1-4 sellers.

The packet ship Montano, from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 24th ult. from which we make some translations. From these it will appear that the king of Spain is very uneasy at the idea of having a country so near, and so similar as Portugal governed by a constitution, while the inquisition and the sabre are the only known forces in his dominions.—England has managed with some address in this matter. Apprehensive of the influence of France, while her troops retained possession of the strong holds of Spain, the English government have continued upon the old ground in Portugal, and by inducing the Regent to grant a constitution and representative government to her subjects, they have established a most effective counteracting force upon the designs of the French, who, in supporting an ultra government and ultra doctrines in Spain, may be supposed to look something to the perpetuation of their own power and influence in that country.

The denouement of the revolution at Constantinople is yet to be had. The distant provinces have not been heard from. Meantime, much uneasiness as to events seems to have prevailed in the capital; and executions and assassinations of the Janissaries was still going on. Out of all this, hope for the Greeks seems more rational.

France appears tranquil and prosperous. The new procureur du Roi, D. de Bellême, who succeeds M. Bellart, lately deceased, declared himself in his speech of initiation, in favor of the liberty of the press, which he termed "precious," and which he deemed "one of the most useful guarantees" of the public liberties. The liberal journals look upon the declaration as a homage of public opinion and to the firmness of the judicial tribunals, which have refused on more than one recent occasion to lend themselves, in prosecutions for alleged libelous publications, to the views of ministers.

The health of Talma was so far restored as to leave no longer any apprehensions for him.

The Duke of Devonshire is announced in a London paper of the 17th July, as having returned unexpectedly to that city, where he only saw his intimate friends. He was expected to go back to St. Petersburg in August, to assist at the coronation.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 4th of July, state that the sentence of the conspirators had been pronounced and that only seven were condemned to death.

The bodies to the number of some thousands of the Janissaries, which during the late disturbances at Constantinople were thrown into the water, are now floating on the sea of Marmora.

Jur. du Com. The King of Spain seems to have some difficulty in forming a correct opinion as to the effect in Spain of the constitution granted to Portugal. According to the Quindienne, a committee of three persons, of whom Father Cyrie is one, was named by the king to report upon the subject to him. Our letters do not mention this fact, but they detail plainly the solicitude which the Portuguese constitution causes to the ultra. They dream of the wildest expedients to destroy its effects—such as a declaration of war against the regency at Portugal—the banishment en masse of all liberal persons, or such as are suspected of liberalism, and of other equally conciliatory measures.

It is said also that hands appearing to have a political character have been seen at several places. The Captain General of Andalusia has promised to remit the punishment of death to any one of the band of Corroa, who will surrender him or betray his concealment.

FEMALE BANDITTI.

We copy from one of the last received English newspapers the following account of a band of robbers, directed in their atrocities by two "highly accomplished" females. The story wants plausibility unless one of those females should prove to be more at home in pantaloons than petticoats. But to the story, it is under date of Breslau.

Two Italian ladies arrived here a few months ago, and one of them started herself to be a Countess. They lived in a most splendid manner, kept their carriages, and their suite of domestics was very numerous. They were highly accomplished, and several persons of rank visited their house. Their manners were remarkably gentle, and although it was remarked that the greater tenor of their conduct did not evince a greater share of caprice than usually appertains to the fair sex; considerable surprise was excited among their friends in observing that a continual change of servants was taking place. Scarcely any one retained his situation more than two months, and yet no complaints were heard among them; they invariably left the town, and if they returned, as it happened in several instances, they were re-admitted into the family. One of these persons, a kind of Major-domo, or head steward, formed an exception to this general rule of dismissal. His principal employment seemed to consist in proceeding to different towns, where it was said that these ladies possessed property, and in collecting rents. He generally left this town at the commencement of every month, and was often absent about a week. Returning from his last journey, he was met by a gentleman in the streets of Breslau, who, fancying that he recognised in his person a robber who had stripped him of every valuable article he possessed, gave information to a Magistrate; and the steward was instantly sent to prison. During his examination, certain facts came to light, which, causing much suspicion, promise to be made of obtaining pardon, provided he would reveal the whole truth. He made a full confession, and stated that he belonged to an organized band of robbers 30 in number, and that the whole of their proceedings were directed by the two Italian females. All the servants belonged to the gang, and the apparent dismissals, were easily accounted for. Forty one highway robberies had been committed by the band, in which they carried off booty sufficiently great to enable the females to live in such splendour. Several murders had also been perpetrated, where the attacked party had defended themselves. The most exact regulations had been made respecting the general conduct and movements of the banditti were to pursue. One chief, four subalterns, and the rest privates, formed the band, the head quarters were established in the mansion of the Italian females, who directed the whole. These latter have been conveyed to prison, as also the whole suite of domestics. The examination of these wretches is now proceeding.

A letter from Bogota, dated the 19th of July, from which we take the following extract, gives the details of a horrible murder in that city.—"With feelings of the deepest regret, I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, J. H. E. FUGER, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed, on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunk rifled of its contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape.—His funeral took place on the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed."

"Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and Sr. Ravenga, Secretary of Foreign Affairs is particularly active on the occasion."

"An address, signed by several hundred of the most respectable inhabitants, has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

FROM NOAH'S ENQUIRER.

Literature.—A periodical has been announced in Paris which will possess, for the American reader, than ordinary interest. We will give Mons. Le Vasseur's own description of it.

"It is the publication of a monthly Journal, the Revue Americaine, a periodical paper of from eight to ten sheets of letter press; whose special purpose is to demonstrate by facts, the immense advantages of the system introduced in your country, and to make the Europeans more exactly acquainted with the happy results which such wise institutions have procured to the United States. It will be our endeavour to take advantage of all the discoveries in the sciences, manufactures and agriculture, which enrich the two Americas; we intend also to follow them in the progressive increase of their literature. The stockholders in this useful undertaking are gentlemen very well known and highly respectable. The Editorship is to be confided to a young gentleman, who is my friend and my companion in army, whose talents, sentiments and perfection in integrity are sure guarantees for the excellence of his work."

Mr. Le Vasseur is the particular friend of Lafayette. He has written to this country on the matter. He solicits documents and communications on all subjects of politics, literature, agriculture, science, commerce, &c. We hope he may receive them to the fullest extent. Such a work will spread the knowledge of our manifold blessings—literature the feelings of Europe, and exalt our national character.

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Eight or ten rods south of the bridge, in the locality of the hill, is another large sulphur spring of the temperature of that in the table below, and where, by art, a fine bathing place has been formed, which travellers seldom fail to enjoy.

But this is not all. Only seven paces west from this great warm sulphur fountain, gushes up another of a totally different character. Its temperature, so near as I could judge, for I had broken my thermometer a short distance back, was about that of common spring water; its taste near that of the Seltzer water, and, by the sides of the little rivulet which it gave rise to, was deposited a white acid incrustation. When passed to the north side of the bridge I could distinctly see the white and the yellow parallel streaks, formed by the ribs of these two unlike neighboring springs.

The valley through which the Mendoza passes at this place, is nearly half a mile in width, with mountains of immense height on the north and south covered with snow. The valley itself, however, is, by day, of a temperature, and handsome in the extreme, gently descending towards the river on both sides, with a smooth green turf to the very edge of its deep channel. The entrance of the bridge at both its ends is as smooth and regular as that of any artificial one, and has over it as good a road, in all respects, for horses and carriages.

The curiosities of this valley are indeed striking, and would well repay the lovers of nature, who must go to Buenos Ayres to Chili, for all their labor, in passing the Andes. Lady Cockrane, it is said, once came from Chiliseley for the purpose of seeing these wonders, and also descended the rocks to the spring beneath the bridge. I would not advise her sex generally to follow her in the last particular, but those, even of much less romantic turn than that lady, would be justified and rewarded in making the same journey to these concentrated varieties of nature.

VARIETY.

North Carolina.—Some nights since, about half past eight in the evening, the wife of Kicks Fort, of Halifax county, was shot dead. Mr. Fort and two of his children were in the porch—his wife came in, passed through the house with a candle in her hand went to a trunk in a back room, had taken out some clothes and just risen, when a gun was discharged through the window, when she fell and instantly expired.

It is supposed the murderer intended to shoot Mr. Fort, who generally slept in that room, and whose life had been threatened, in consequence of which he avoided carrying a light into the room when he went to bed.—The fatal evening was the first on which a light had been carried in. Suspicion attaches to two individuals, not yet taken. The spectacle presented on entering the room was very distressing—the family all in a state of misery—the infant of the deceased, two months old, was crying, and the mother lying where she had fallen, weltering in her blood.

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NATURAL HISTORY.

BRIDGE OF THE INCAS.

From Mr. Brigham's Journal of his Travels in South-America.

This bridge, consisting of limestone rock, is suspended over the Mendoza river, at a place where it is at least 100 feet wide, and running at the rate of seven miles an hour. Its height above the water, in the centre, is, as near as we could judge, about 75 feet; and sloping from the centre to the ends, so as to give it the usual curve of artificial bridges. Its width is about 30 feet; its thickness, at the top of the arch, 8; towards the ends 16 or 18. Indeed, such is the symmetry and regularity of this curiosity, in all respects, that a stranger, placed twenty steps above or below would have no hesitation in pronouncing it the work of man. Its curve, its width, thickness in the centre, and growing thickness towards the buttments, would all tend to give him that impression. But on nearer approach he would see, that it was formed by the same hand, which made the mountains above it, and the stream which rolls below. The probability is, that this place was once a cataract, the water pouring over the top of what is now the bridge; but that the stream found at length a passage through the rock at the top of the present arch, and has been wearing down its bed until it exhibits the present curiosity.

But this bridge has not only the dimensions and appearance of an artificial bridge, it serves also its purpose. Tradition says, that in former times, it was the great crossing place of the Indians in their journeys north and south; and this tradition is rendered credible by the fact that the ruins of large stone fortifications, called *los tambos*, are now seen but a few leagues below, and also the fact, that the Mendoza can nowhere else be crossed nearer than 20 or 30 miles above or 70 below. We saw, at this time, a large drove of mules on the opposite side of the bridge, and also rode over our own, and back again, without their having any suspicion (apparently) of its being built different from that built by the Incas.

But the bridge itself is only one of the curiosities, which are here collected. Under the south end of the bridge, thirty feet down, there projects from the abutment a flat table twenty feet square, through which boils up, with resistless force, two sulphurous springs, which cannot in temperature be less than 120 deg. of Fahrenheit. Where one of these springs forces itself up, a basin has been formed in the rock sufficiently large and deep for bathing, as I had personal experience. I employed a peon to hold fast a lasso, which was fastened around my body, while I descended to the table mentioned, and enjoyed the luxury of this matchless natural bath. Through the bridge, over this table, the water was trickling, and had formed on its lower side many thousands of stalactites, while numerous stalagmites, of all forms, were resting on the surface of the table. Many of them falling on places where there was water, were oval, others perfectly globular, smooth as polished glass on the half which was down, and thickly set with small crystals on the half above. Breaking these globules, they were found to contain a series of coats like the onion, and a kind of dark spongy substance within. I did not fail, of course, to bring away several specimens of these.

About six or eight rods west of the bridge, in the side of the south bank, and half way down to the river, there is formed a rock nearly in size, and exactly in shape, like a common haystack, and from the very pinnacle of which gushes up another sulphurous spring, and pours its waters down every side of the rock, tinged it with a yellow color.

On HAPPINESS! TO WHICH WE ALL ASPIRE.

Grumbling.—There is a pleasure in grumbling, which none but grumblers know. Cats, dogs, pigs and other animals eat their meals with a good appetite, and go to sleep. They are not rational beings. They have not discourse or reason, looking before & after. They have their troubles, but they are not ready made troubles, they take the trouble to make troubles for themselves. We call them dumb creatures, we place the most grievous and pathetic emphases on the word dumb. I suppose we pity them, because they cannot enjoy the luxury of grumbling. But there is an absolute and positive pleasure in grumbling is obvious from the fact: the reluctance with which men are convinced that they have no cause to complain.

Fierce is the wrath of a gouty person, or one who has corns, on whose tender part some awkward body has trampled; but keener far is the indignation of one whose philosophy could rob of the exquisite pleasure of grumbling. Tell the grumbler he has no real ground to complain, and he will not only be angry, but treat the information with a sneer of sceptical contempt; but *præ* to him by irrefragable arguments, that his grumbling is unfounded, and he will hate you most cordially. Is there not then a pleasure in grumbling?

Passionate Miscellany.

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.

On the first Tuesday and Wednesday in October, an examination and exhibition will take place at the Choctaw Academy near the Blue Springs, Scott county.

The only article of importance from abroad is the distresses of the manufacturing classes in Great Britain, who for the want of employment, cannot procure the means of subsistence; nor does it appear that their situation is likely to improve shortly.

The friends of Mr. Adams and General Jackson have entered the list in the public prints, and arrayed themselves against each other in the most formidable manner; and if we may judge from present appearances, before the time arrives to elect a successor to Mr. Adams, the whole Union will be inflamed, and the Presidential question have an influence in every political appointment.

We know of no fault in the administration of Mr. Adams, which does not fit him for a re-election; and we think that those who denounce his administration, are influenced, if not by the same, by similar principles with those who have been so vociferous against the administration of Governor Desha. The only difference we can discover is, that Mr. Adams has not a son charged with a criminal offence.

The enemies of General Jackson seem as much at a loss how to make it appear that he is unfit for the office of President, as those of Mr. Adams are to show that he by his official acts has forfeited his claim to a re-election. We think their claims equally fair, unless the precedent heretofore adopted in every case but one, of continuing the same person in office of President for two successive terms make a difference. Whether it is prudent that this precedent should be continued, whilst we have so many men in our country equally qualified to fill the office, remains with the people;—there is no constitutional restriction.

When we suggested the propriety of calling a meeting of the Legislature before the next sitting of the Court of Appeals, it was with a belief that provisions would have been made by law, to put at rest the question of two Courts of Appeals existing at the same time. But from the best information we can obtain, it is the opinion of those who will form the majority in both houses in the next Legislature, that that question has been constitutionally settled by the people at the polls in the last election in favour of the old court, and therefore needs no Legislative provision.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 5.

On the 6th day of March 1777 a large party of Indians fell in with three men, about four miles from Harrodsburgh, on their march to that place; one of the men William Ray was killed at Shawnee spring and Thomas Shores taken prisoner, and the third (James Ray, since Gen. Ray) escaped, and apprised the people at the fort of their danger. On the next day (the 7th) the fort was completely invested, in the unusual form of an Indian siege. Many shot were exchanged during the day between the besiegers and the besieged, and some execution done on both sides. The Indians when they retired left their dead on the field, a thing never done if they can avoid it, and is the best evidence of defeat. On the part of the besieged, four men only were wounded, three of whom recovered; among the wounded was Col. McGary, who was afterwards a leader. Harrodsburgh at that time contained only 65 men.

On the 15th day of April 1777, a party of about one hundred Indians attacked Boonesborough; they killed one man Daniel Goodman and wounded four others, viz: Cap. Daniel Boone, Cap. John Todd, Isaac Hite and Michael Stoner; the loss on the part of the Indians was not known, as they carefully removed and concealed their dead and wounded.

On the 25th of July 1777 Boonesborough was strengthened by the arrival from North Carolina of forty-five men; and about the 20th of August Logan's fort was also strengthened by an accession of part of the men ordered from Virginia under Col. Bowman, the remainder of Bowman's men went to Harrodsburgh.

About this time the people of the country assumed an entire new attitude. Whenever a party of Indians were known to be on the South side of the Ohio river they were sought for by the inhabitants rather than avoided, from which circumstance the Indians instead of calling them the *Longknife* a name by which the Virginians were known, they called them *Cleas* or *Sharpshooters*.

It is due to the memory of Gen. Benjamin Logan and Col. James Harrod, to state, that at the most perilous time in Kentucky, in the year 1777 that these two intrepid woodsmen went alone from Kentucky through the wilderness more than two hundred miles into the settlements on Holstein, and there obtained for Col. Isaac Shelby two small kegs of powder, with an equivalent of lead, from a small store of public ammunition, then in the care of Shelby. They returned with it to Kentucky after this most hazardous trip, in perfect safety; and from the great scarcity of ammunition in Kentucky at that time, it is believed that the distribution of this amongst the people, was the salvation of the country.

The British government occupied not only the military posts of Detroit and Niagara on the lakes, but also St. Vincennes, Kaskaskias and other places on the Wabash and Mississippi. From these posts the Indians obtained supplies of arms and ammunition, and were thereby enabled to continue their hostilities against the Kentucky settlements.

Virginia, satisfied of the advantages of defending her western frontiers, projected the reduction of the British posts situated within the limits of her charter, to effect which, her Legislature voted the raising of a regiment of state troops and the command was given to Col. George Rogers Clark, whose military reputation and acquaintance with the country, fitted him admirably for that purpose, the sending Lynn and Moore to Illinois the preceding April, was to obtain information respecting the situation and strength of the country, and on their report the expedition of Col. Clark was predicated.

On the first day of January 1778 Col. Boone with thirty men went to the Lower Blue Licks for the purpose of making salt. On the 7th of February while

hunting in the neighborhood of the Licks, he was met by a party of 102 Indians and two French men on their way against Boonesborough, they made Boone prisoner, who knowing that his companions at the Licks could not possibly escape them, and being too weak to oppose the Indians, he entered into a treaty for them; they were twenty-seven in number, three having returned home with the salt that had been made.

Boone remained a prisoner with the Indians until the 16th day of June following, when he made his escape, and arrived safely at Boonesborough on the 20th a distance of 160 miles, during which he ate but one meal. He made choice of this particular moment, on account of information received, that 450 of the choice Indian warriors, had collected for the purpose of going against Boonesborough, and fearing that the people of that place would have no information of the intention of so formidable a force coming against them, would be taken by surprise and entirely unprepared; he was therefore determined at all hazards to endeavour to apprise them of their danger.

In consequence of the escape of Col. Boone, the Indians knowing he would apprise the whites of their meditated attack, postponed their march for three weeks. This information was given by one who was a prisoner with Boone and who made his escape after him.

On the arrival of Boone at Boonesborough, the inhabitants immediately set about repairing their fort, which was in a very bad state for defence, but in the course of ten days finished the necessary repairs.

Some time in June (1778) Maj. Smith with 17 men followed a party of Indians from Boonesborough to the Ohio river when coming up with them killed one, the rest having crossed over. As they returned, about 20 miles from the Ohio, they met another party of about thirty Indians. They discovered the Indians by a loud laugh, and immediately prepared to receive them. They tied their horses and left nine men with them, with directions that if they heard an attack to rush forward to it. Smith with the other eight men crept forward until they came near the Indians lying in the grass; one of the Indians passed by Smith partly and went on towards the horses, and was shot by one of the whites; he cried out:—his friends raised a great laugh thinking he himself had killed a fox; at that moment the eight men with Smith fired on the Indians and rushing up routed them. The Indians notwithstanding returned the fire before they ran off, and wounded John Martin, one of Smith's men.

About the last of July—Hancock who had been taken prisoner with Boone at the Blue Licks made his escape from the Indians and came home, and gave notice that a large party of Indians were preparing to make an attack on Boonesborough.

On the first day of August 1778, having no farther news of the intended invasion, Col. Boone with nineteen men, set out from Boonesborough, with the intention of surprising an Indian town on Paint creek a branch of the Scioto river, with the view of taking prisoners, in order to discover the intention of the Indians with respect to Kentucky. Within four miles of their town they fell in with a party of 30 Indians, who had just started to join the combined Indian forces, who were at that time on their march against Boonesborough. A skirmish ensued, in which the Indians had one of their party killed and two wounded; three horses and all their baggage was taken by Boone's party, who sustained no injury whatever.

Satisfied that this party of Indians were on their way to join the main body destined for Kentucky, Boone and his party set out immediately for home, and on the 6th of August 1778, passed the main body of Indians undiscovered, and on the 7th arrived at Boonesborough.

The day after Boone and his party got home (August 7) the Indian army consisting of from 5 to 700 men, commanded by Cap. Du Quesne and eleven other Frenchmen, Moluntha a king and Black Fish a war chief arrived at Boonesborough; they marched up in open view of the fort, with English and French colours flying. A flag was sent into the fort by two women who announced letters from Governor Hamilton, and demanded in the name of his Britannic majesty a surrender of the fort. The bearers of the flag were directed to return and bring the letters;—to this message the commander replied, that Boone must come out to him;—and as a token of good faith sent Boone seven roasted Buffalo tongues. Upon this Boone and one or two others went out, and when they came near the Indians about twenty of them laid down their arms, and introduced Boone to Moluntha and Black Fish.

Black Fish delivered the letters from Governor Hamilton to Col. Boone, and asked him how he liked them? Boone answered he would consider their contents;—Black Fish then said "brother there is a heavy cloud hanging over this country.—This is called the *Bloody land*; you know;—we have had much war, and whoever gets the first fire, always beats.—Now I am come to take you away easy"—Then Moluntha spoke and said "you killed my son the other day over the Ohio river." Boone answered no, I have not been there.—Moluntha replied "it was you, I tracked you here to this place."

The parties now entered into a conversation about the nature of the war, when Black Fish observed "I have brought forty horses and mares for the old people and women and children to ride," and pressed the delivery up of the fort. Boone demanded two days to read the letters of Governor Hamilton to his people; and to consider their contents, which was agreed to. Boone returned with his party to the fort and read the letters of Governor Hamilton to the people, calling on those who were in favor of surrendering, to turn out; but they unanimously declined.

During the two days of the truce, the people collected into the fort through private ways, all the cattle and horses they could, having determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and on the evening of the ninth, Col. Boone returned the following answer to the summons: "We laugh at all your formidable preparations; but thank you for giving us notice, and time for us to prepare for our defence. Your efforts will not prevail, for our gates shall for ever deny you admittance."

In order to deceive Boone, the commander of the Indians assured him, that he had it in orders from Governor Hamilton, to take them prisoners, and not to kill any; and therefore proposed that nine men from the fort, should come out and treat with them. This proposition was finally agreed to, and after some altercation about the place where the parties should meet, it was finally concluded that they should meet at the Lick, about sixty yards from the fort, and on the morning of the 10th the meeting took place.

Col. Boone suspected treachery in this pretended treaty, and therefore before he left the fort, directed that every part should be strictly guarded, and the walls nearest the place of holding the treaty, he manned with the best marksmen, with orders that if any attempt should be made by the Indians, on those engaged in the treaty, to fire on them immediately, which would cover their retreat to the fort.

The treaty continued the whole day, during which time Squire Boone, (the brother of Col. Boone) mentioned that an army was on their march from Virginia under the command of Maj. George K. Clarke; this information excited manifest uneasiness. After the council closed in the evening, Black Fish walked round the fort and viewed it. The next morning Boone and five men went down to the Lick, and perceived that the chiefs had brought with them young men to the council;—He mentioned it to Black Fish, but he denied it and said they were the same.

After a considerable discussion on the subject of the treaty on the 11th, the treaty was agreed to and each party signed. The Indians then observed, that it was a custom among them on all such occasions, for two Indians to shake hands with every white man in the treaty, which being consented to, every white man was seized by two Indians, with evident intention to detain him; but the whites broke forcibly from them; and escaped towards the fort. At this moment the marksmen on the walls of the fort, by a timely and well directed fire, checked the immediate pursuit by the Indians; and notwithstanding the greater part of them were concealed in the high weeds for that purpose near where the treaty was held, and immediately on the escape of the whites opened a tremendous fire on them, all the injury they sustained was one man wounded.

During the siege the Indians made use of the following method to set fire to the houses in the fort, they collected the long dry loose bark of the shell bark hickory, and bound it into taper bundles of an inch at the small end and four or five at the large, which was loose, the binding extending only about half the length from the small end—these whole length were about 18 inches or 2 feet. These small faggots or bundles of dry bark were lighted at the large loose end; thrown on the roofs of the houses, when a constant fire was kept at the place where it lay on the roof, smaller bundles of this lighted bark were tied to arrows and shot on to the tops of the houses; but they were all extinguished in time to prevent their taking effect.

The inhabitants had no water, but what was brought from without the fort, therefore all their vessels were filled with water during the two days taken to consider of the propositions made by the enemy, but in consequence of having many cattle and horses to furnish, and the siege being lengthened far beyond their expectation, they became seriously alarmed, and set about digging a well; about the same time the Indians had commenced digging on the outside in order to undermine the fort, which had not been discovered before they commenced the well. The Indians who could hear the digging on the inside of the fort called on them to know what they were digging for and were answered to countermine them, upon which they ceased digging.

At this time fortunately for the besieged, there came on a heavy rain and continued wet weather until the siege was raised, by which means they were sufficiently supplied with water. The siege lasted until the 20th of August, during which time only two white men were killed and four wounded.—Thirty seven Indians were killed and a great number wounded.

[Section 6. will contain the appointment of Geo. Rogers Clarke to the command of a regiment of troops by the State of Virginia. His expedition against the British posts on the Mississippi and its waters north of the Ohio river—his taking the military posts of Kaskaskia, Cahon, Pancore and St. Vincennes; in the latter of which was the Governor of Detroit and many other British officers; with an account of some of the schemes laid and stratagems attempted by the British and Indians, to kill or take him prisoner, &c. &c.]

Almavacs are said to have originated with the Germans, who formerly used to engrave or cut upon square sticks, about a foot in length, the courses of the moon of the whole year, whereby they could tell when the new moon and changes should happen; as also their festival days; and this stick they called an *al-monaught*, that is to say, *All must heed*.

MICHIGAN. Gov. Cass, and Col. McKenny left Detroit more than a month since, for the head of Lake Superior, to hold a treaty with the Indians. A letter says:—"It is the intention of governor Cass, after the arrangements with the Indians are completed, to attempt the removal of the celebrated copper rock from its bed, and transport it to the city of Washington. This extraordinary mineralogical curiosity lies in the Ontonagon river, about 30 miles from its mouth. It weighs about 25 tons. The current of the river is in some places pretty rapid; but we are informed that batteaux can ascend as far as the mass of copper."—H. R. Schoolcraft in a letter says: "It is the intention of the party to proceed along the whole southern line of Lake Superior to Fond du Lac, where the treaty is appointed to be held. It is supposed about 14 days will be required to make the voyage from this post—and the Indians are expected to be assembled in great force, between the 20 and last of the present month.—Intelligence has been received, of the likelihood of a full attendance of the Chippewas from the sources of the Mississippi; and it is also expected that delegations from the refractory band in the vicinity of Lac des Flambeaux, the theatre of the machinations of the late war party of Kewauocoult, will be present to assist in the deliberations. There is little doubt but the objects of the treaty will be successfully accomplished without bloodshed. From the Detroit Gazette we learn that great numbers of Indians; even from the Mississippi were arriving about the 25th July, at Maiden to receive their annual gifts from the British; and renew their devotion to them. Not less than 2500 in number, among them 300 Sacks.—The Herald (Detroit) contains an account of the murder of a Frenchman, named Mitod and his family, last spring by a party of Winnebago Indians near Prairie du Chien. These Indians deny the fact and say it was committed by the Sioux. But their statements are contradictory. A party of about twenty were apprehended and examined, of whom, two were committed to jail, but subsequently made their escape. In May orders were given to Col. Morgan to abandon the fort but they were immediately countermanded; and two additional companies have arrived there.

The Winnebago, with the seven supposed murderers, were in the beginning of July on the Wisconsin, with a large band of their nation, going to Prairie du Chien, as they said, to hold a council, but not to deliver up the murderers, still saying that it was not the Winnebagos who committed the murder, and that they had the supposed murderers kiss a cross, and swear like the French people, and they say they are innocent.

"Great danger is apprehended from the Winnebagos, by the citizens of Prairie du Chien if the troops abandon the fort. It is probable that all the inhabitants that are known to the Indians as American Citizens, will be obliged in that case, to leave the place for safety."

"Prairie du Chien is the depot of all the Indian goods for the trade of the upper Mississippi, where the Winnebagos, (who inhabit the immediate vicinity,) can at any time supply themselves, by plunder, with ammunition and other necessities for several years."

ISAAC B. DESHA. The September term of the Harrison Circuit Court commenced its session on Monday last; the Hon. H. O. Brown, presiding. Desha's case being called, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that some of the material witnesses were not in attendance, and that the prisoner was unable to attend at the Bar, it was continued until the next March term.—*Cynthiana Advertiser*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Some families departed from Woodford county on Tuesday last, to move to the state of Missouri. Their caravan proceeded the first day, as far as Harbottleville, ten miles west of this place, and encamped out, (as is usual with families moving a great distance) for the night. In the course of the night there arose a thunder shower, with a high wind, by which a large tree was blown down, and fell upon three females of the company. One, an aged lady, was instantly killed, the body of the tree falling across her breast, and remaining until a piece was cut out and rolled off—another lady, and a girl of 6 or 8 years old were severely wounded. Commentator.

It has been estimated that about fifty persons were killed in the United States by the firing of cannon &c. on the last Fourth of July.

We are very happy to state, that the intelligence of the death of General Wade Hampton, copied from an Alabama paper, turns out to be incorrect. The General has arrived at home in South Carolina in perfect health.

Death of the Hon. Richard C. Anderson.—Died in this place, on the 25th of July, the Hon. R. C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near our Government. A violent fever arrested his career in life, and death has consigned his remains to dissolution. The ground that contains the ashes of our father, the cemetery of Mangas is also entrusted with his. Thither they were followed by his brothers, his friends, and an entire people, spontaneously evincing their respect; and there they repose, awaiting the consummation of time. That the place may not, in the lapse of ages, be forgotten, in which they are deposited until the resurrection of the dead, we hope that a classic and lofty monument will be erected, to remind the generations as they pass, that slumbering there are the ashes of him who was the first link of political union between Colombia and the Republic of North America. This homage, so well deserved by the man himself, will be equally honorable to the people of this country. It will prove, that, consistent and generous in friendship and alliance, their recollection and respect do not terminate with the boundaries of human life, but penetrate into the valley of death, to honor those that were just and distinguished here.

HYMENEAL. Married on Thursday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Creath p.m. Major Nolly Flournoy of Georgetown to Miss Margaret G. Keen of Lexington.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Thomas Frice of Nashville to Miss Eliza Robinson, daughter of Mr. George Robinson of Lexington.

In Washington, Ky. Mr. Hugh I. Brent, Merchant of Paris, to Miss Margaret Chambers, daughter of Maj. John Chambers of the former place.

OBITUARY. Mr. Alexander M. Dunn and lady of Mississippi, now at this place, have within a few weeks lost their two infant children—John Adamson Coleman, and Roger Lindsay Coleman, who were consigned in one grave on the 15th inst.—

"The work of God, that beautiful clay which here, in infant charms so lovely could appear; As tho' in nature's nicest model cast, Exactly polished, wrought too fine to last; By the same pow'ful hand again shall rise, To bloom more gay more lovely in the skies. No sickness there, can the pure frame annoy, Nor death presume Gods image to destroy. Those seats of pleasure, not a tear shall stain, In them not ev'n a wish shall glow in vain"

On Thursday last, Mr. J. G. Baxter, well known as an ingenious artist. At Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna Maria, wife of Robert Walsh, editor of the National Gazette. Near Philadelphia, the Hon. Joseph B. M'Kean, President Judge of the district court.

In this place, on the evening of the 21st inst. Mr. James Humphreys, a resident of this town. Paul Allen, Esq. a distinguished writer and editor, died at Baltimore, the 19th of August.

A. S. & E. H. DRAKE, Merchant Tailors, HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and are now opening, a large and splendid assortment of CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, laid in by A. S. DRAKE himself for cash in hand; among which are Superfine Blue, Black, Citron, Olive, Brown, Drab and Oxford Grey Cloths and Cassimers, together with an elegant selection of the most beautiful ENGLISH, INDIA, AND CUT SILK VESTING.

They have likewise received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMING of every kind and of the best quality, which they offer by Wholesale and Retail, at their stand on Main Street a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn, as low for Cash as any goods ever sold in Lexington. They will also sell to gentlemen whose convenience it may suit to have their clothes made up at other Shops and every attention shall be paid to those who may prefer purchasing their goods at other stores. They have received their Fall Fashions in part, and expect the remainder in a few days. Their work shall, they flatter themselves, be executed in the very best and most fashionable manner. Lexington Sept. 22-38-4f.

HUGH FOSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUITABLE TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS, all of which were purchased low for cash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. He has also made a permanent arrangement by which he will be furnished with the NEWEST FASHIONS by one of the best shops in Philadelphia (Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves. Sept. 22, 1826-38-4f.

For Sale. A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient Brick Buildings in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on very good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell. SAMUEL BANKIN. Sept. 15, 1826-37f

AUCTION SALES. BY D. BRADFORD. To-morrow morning, September 23, at nine o'clock. Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Book Cases and other furniture. Dry Goods, and Glass Ware; Wire Sieves, Nails and Brads; Young Hyson Tea, and Bengal Indigo; Mackerel and Cod Fish, &c. &c. &c.

DANCING AND MUSIC SCHOOL. P. R. RTEL. RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and informs them that he will open his school on the first Saturday of October, and will teach every Saturday only, in order not to interfere with the other branches of education, \$8 specie a quarter, half in advance. P. R. and Mrs. Rtel will continue to give Music lessons, the former to Gentlemen on the Violin, Clarinet, Flute &c. and the latter on the Piano to Ladies. Their residence in Market street opposite the Episcopal Church. September 22-38-7f.

PIANO FORTE. JES LOCKWOOD. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that she will give lessons on the Piano Forte, at Ten Dollars per quarter—payable quarterly in advance. Lexington, Sept. 11, 1826-28-3f.

LEXINGTON BRUSH MANUFACTORY. JOHN LOCKWOOD. HAS for sale at his Brush Manufactory on Main street a few doors above Mrs. S. Keen's Inn and at his BRUSH STORE on Water street opposite the centre of the Upper Market House—a general assortment of Brushes, consisting of Squeeping, Whites, Wash, Cleansing, Scrubbing, Shoe, Darning, Hearth Weavers, Furniture, Hatters, Tanners, Horse, Paint, Sashool, Cloth, Crumby, Head, Shaving, Flesh, Tooth, Shoemaker's brushes, &c. &c. Having on hand an extra stock of good Bristles will enable him to furnish any quantity of Brushes, equal in quality to any manufactured either in or out of the state and much lower than they can be imported. Lexington, Sept. 20th 1826-38-4f.

APPRENTICES WANTED. I will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hattling Business. Apply at my Sale Shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run. JOHN STRELE. July, 1826-37-4f.

"UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH." MR. JOHN NORTON is authorised to receipt for any sums due me on account of the United States Telegraph. D. GREEN. Sept. 12 1826-37f.

State of Kentucky, Jesseamine Circuit Set. July Term 1826. Thomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, complainants, against James Dunns Ex'ors, and others defend. CRANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their Counsel and on their motion, leave was given, and they filed a bill of revivor against the heirs of Lewis Craig deceased;—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Hledsoe and William Thomas and Frances his wife, defendants, made by the said bill of revivor, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. Therefore on motion of the complainants, it is ordered by the court, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainants bills herein the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession; and this suit is ordered to be continued until the next term. A copy test. DANIEL B. PIQUE, clk. j. c. c. 37-2m.

FOR SALE. THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 442 acres, with never failing water, with a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and good out houses, two hundred acres cleared, with a SAW and GRIST MILL and about 250 large apple trees. Also, about 380 acres of first rate land, with 120 cleared, good water and apple orchard; two log dwelling houses and other out houses. Half the purchase money to be paid the first of next September, the balance in two annual instalments. JOHN MOSLEY. Jessamine county, Sept. 11th 1826-37-2f.

DOCTOR RATIE. WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY, IN Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1826-2-4f.



TO FARMERS. THOSE wishing to raise a crop of Fall Barley can now be supplied with SEED, by applying at the LEXINGTON BREWERY. 43 3 cents will be paid per bushel for good BARLEY the ensuing season by MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO. Lexington, Sept. 7, 1826-36-4f.

LAW LECTURES. THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the 1st day of March ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of May ensuing. The course will be 1. Constitutional Law 2. Common Law, Civil and Criminal. 3. Equity. 4. Practice. 5. Maritime Law. Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moral Court and Legislative Assembly as usual. Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures, need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the course. A well furnished Library is provided for the use of the pupils gratis. The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOLLARS, Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor. CHARLES HUMPHREYS. Lexington, Ky. August 4, 1826-31-1st Nov.

NEW CURRYING SHOP. THE UNDERSIGNED have established a Currying Shop on Main Street adjoining Mr. L. Young's Boot and Shoemaking shop, and opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand ALL KINDS OF LEATHER, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from a liberal public, as we have just commenced business for OURSELVES. KENNEY and CLARK. Lex September 8, 1826-36f.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

WOMAN.

"Females are like unto Jeremia's figs,
"The good are very good, the bad too for the pigs."
The noblest gift that Heaven has sent
To man, is woman innocent;
Not one of those who has mis-spent,
Her days of youth;
And lost, to her disparagement,
Her native truth.

Nature design'd that woman fair,
No evil in her mind should bear;
Nought can, with such a one, compare,
In earth or heav'n;
And such I do with pride declare,
To men are giv'n.

Yet such, some will contend, are few,
Many have prov'd themselves untrue;
The artful coquette and the shrew,
We oft find;
Many are led by error too,
To error blind.

'Tis not from weakness of the mind,
That some will thus degrade their kind;
Acuteness, strength we ever find,
And brilliant wit,
Ingredients in woman's mind;
But some abuse it.

Hence, Mrs. Dash enjoys great pleasure,
In spending her dear husband's treasure,
Altho' he does oppose the measure,
With serious tone;
Both may repent the act at leisure,
When all is gone.

Another lady, Mrs. Crout,
Knows when to sing and when to pout;
To bring her fav'rite schemes about,
She will not fail;
Her husband may oppose throughout,
With no avail.

But Mrs. Storm, tho' very small,
Offend her, and she'll scold and bawl,
Enough to drive the devil and all,
Far, far away;
No peace is found in Noisy Hall,
Throughout the day.

How many young and handsome faces,
May thus deform their native graces,
And fill the scold and beldam's places,
I cannot say,
In some methinks I see the traces,
As plain as day.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

MISSOLOGICAL.

Famine hath worn them pale, that noble band;
Yet round the long-beleagu'd wall,
With wasted frame and iron hand,
Like watching skeletons they stand,
To conquer or to fall.

Hark!—Hark!—the war-cry—Swells the shout,
From wild Arabia's wandering rout,
From turbid Nilus' swarthy brood,
From Abraham's host who thirst for blood,
'Tis answer'd from the echoing skies,
Sons of Miltiades—arise!

Aged men, with temples grey!
Why do ye haste to the battle fray?
Home to your couch of ease, and pray,
But ah!—I read on your brows of gloom
That your sons have found a gory tomb,
And ye, with despair and grief oppress'd,
Would strike ere ye share that clay cold rest.

With features pale, and sternly wrought
To all the agony of thought,
You widow's mothers mount the tower,
To guard the wall in danger's hour—
Fast by their side, in mute distress,
Their infant sons unwavering press,
Taught from their cradled bed to know
The bitter tutelage of woe!

No idle fears in their bosoms glow;
But pride, and wrath in those dark eyes glance,
As they lift their murder'd fathers' lance,
Yet more!—yet more!—At beat of drum,
With wildly flowing hair,
Hells' beautiful maidens come
The iron strife to dare.

Sadly sweet from those lips of rose
The death song of Bozaris flows,
It is your dirge, ye turban'd foes!
Rise, sons of Pindar!—strike the shadowy lyre;
Start from your sculptur'd tombs, ye sons of fire!
Snatch, snatch those gentle forms from war's alarms
And throw your adamant shield around their
shrinking forms.

Louder swells the battle-cry,
God of Christians!—from the sky
Behold the Turk's accursed host
Come rushing in!—'Tis lost! 'Tis lost!
Ye bold defenders, die!

O thou, who sang'st of Ilion's walls the fate,
Unseal thy blinding orbs—thine own are desolate,
The stifled sob of mighty souls
Risen on the glowing air,
And the row of vengeance rolls,
Mingled with the dying prayer,
'Now by the spirits of the brave—
'Sires who rode on glory's wave—
'By red Scio's wrongs and groans—
'By Ispara's unburied bones,
'Our foes beneath these reeking stones
'Shall find their grave!—"

Earth heaves, as if the gorg'd again
Usurping Korah's rebel train—
She heaves, with blasts more wild and loud,
Than when, with trum of thunders proud,
Th' electric flame subdu'd the cloud—
Torn and dismember'd frames are thrown on
high.

And see! the oppressor and oppress'd in equal silence
lie.
Come, savage Sultan, from thine hall of state,
Exult o'er Missolonghi's fall;
Count, with a flashing eye and stept elate,
The blood pools round her long contested wall—
What does thy wildering glance explore!
Seek'st thou thy victor-host, who through the field
no more!

Ask the horse vulture with her new-flesh'd beak
Bid the gaunt watch-dog speak,
Who lay'd so long around his much-lov'd master's
door.

They with shriek and ban can tell
The burial place of the infidel.
Go!—bind thy turban round thy brow of shame,
And hurl the Moslem curse at thy false prophet's
name.

Ancient and beautiful!—who stand'st alone
In the dire crusade, while thy children moan,
And cold and deep,
The sister nations sleep,
Like the Rodemur's guard, who could not watch
one hour.

Go, bear thy age alone, and cope with Satan's power,
Leave—leave the sacred steep,
Where thy sad muses weep.
Forth from thy sculptur'd halls,
Thy pilgrim haunted walls,
Thy classic fountains' chrystal flood,
Go,—angel-strengthen'd, to the field of blood;
Raise thy white arm,—unbend thy wreathed hair,
And God's dread name upon thy breast-plate wear
Then as th' anointed priest of Israel's line
Bare on his epaulets the Name Divine,
And saw the fire from heaven descending
Upon his shrine.

Thine shall prevail, and the pure cross shall rise
O'er the proud minaret, and woe propitious skies

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French, India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electrical Stamping and London Superfine

BROAD CLOTHS.

Olives, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Cloves and Mired, for SUITINGS and GREAT COATS. CARPENTERS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs; BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7; FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages; WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment, WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOTTLES in Boxes. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

No. 49, Main-street.

Lexington, September 1826—35-6t

NEW GOODS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, at my Auction and Commission Store, next door to Mr. S. Pilkington, Main-st. Calicoes, Cambricks, Muslins Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks Plads, Muslin and Silk Robes, Merisals Quilts and Count-rapes, Linen Diapers, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Combs, Beads &c.

HARDWARE: Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Butcher, Shoe and Dirk Knives, Razors, Scissors, Chisels, Chest, Pad and Tilt Locks; Butt and Table Hinges; Japanned Tea Bards; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs.

GROCERIES: Coffee, Sugar, Pepper; Allspice; Brimstone; Whiting; Logwood; Glauber Salts: Together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sales two or three times a Week. Lexington, July 28, 1826.—30tf

ALMANACS.

THE OLD BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:

At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.

At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.

At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.

At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

August 20.—34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS M'OUTAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE.

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
New Orleans do
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Allspice,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and Tenerife Wine
Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Gun powder and Shot,
Madder, Copperas and Allum,
Logwood and Camwood,
Plug and Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish and common Cigars,
Glass and Queensware
Spun Cotton
Bed-Cords and Pile-lines, single or by the dozen
Cut Nails and Brads
Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McOutat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.

Lex. July 3rd 1826—27—tf.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail;

together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shion's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9—tf

NEW CURRYING SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established a Currying Shop on Main Street adjoining Mr. L. Young's Boot and Shoemaking shop, and opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,

of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from a liberal public, as we have just commenced business for OURSELVES.

KENNEY and CLARK.

Lex September 8, 1826—36tf.

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 1826—26

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.

Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf. JOHN VARNUM.

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHETT & ROBINSON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.

May 2d, 1826—18tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOAGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATRESSES,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUOR BLACKING,

In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48—tf

TO MATTERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BEAVER, MUSKRAT, and RACCOON FURS, at his Hat

Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN.

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY,

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron-Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41—tf

Lancaster Seminary.

THE next Session will commence

on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English Academies will be taught in this institution.

WILLIAM DICKINSON Principal.

July 3d, 1826—27—tf

BOOK BINDING.

BENJAMIN KEISER,

INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. W. & W. & Co's Commission Store, where he will thankfully receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35tf

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation, a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: A Tract of LAND lying in Scott county on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one Hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

July 26.—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit, in Lot No 28 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

July 27.—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 260 dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 200 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Nov. 1825, and 156 dollars with interest from the 21st day of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

July 27.—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, by Wm. Polmester to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Polmester to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) in Lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Polmester lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Polmester upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—32tds

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM. GOOLIDGE.